



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

University of Pennsylvania Law Review

And American Law Register

FOUNDED 1852

Published Monthly, Except July, August and September, by the University of Pennsylvania Law School, at 236 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 34th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$2.50 PER ANNUM; SINGLE COPIES, 35 CENTS

Board of Editors:

DOUGLASS D. STOREY, Editor-in-Chief
B. M. SNOVER, Business Manager

Associate Editors

J. CHARLES ADAMS
NATHANIEL I. S. GOLDMAN
S. LLOYD MOORE, Jr.
THEODORE S. PAUL
YALE L. SCHEKTER
CLARKE McA. SELTZER
WILLIAM G. STATHERS
JOSEPH N. EWING

ROBERT M. GILKEY
JAMES F. HENNINGER
EARLE HEPBURN
GUY W. KNAUER
ALVIN L. LEVI
JOSEPH W. LEWIS
EDWARD W. MADEIRA
THOMAS REATH, Jr.

NOTES.

LAW SCHOOL—NEW ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS—The Board of Trustees of the University has recently adopted the following resolution to go into effect October, 1915:

Requirements for the Fall of 1915 and Thereafter.

All applicants must present the degree of Bachelor of Arts or an equivalent degree from an approved University or College.

Persons who in the opinion of the Faculty are properly qualified may be admitted as hearers in one or more subjects. Such hearers shall not be considered as students, nor shall they be admitted to an examination, or be eligible for a degree.

This modification of the existing requirements will doubtlessly be regarded by every alumnus and friend of the Law School as a step in the proper direction. In point of stringency and exactitude the new requirements probably exceed that of any other institution devoted to legal instruction. A few other American law schools re-

quire college degrees for admission, but in the announcements of almost all of them certain exceptions are made, and even among the strictest it appears that a number of men are admitted who have not an academic degree.

The action of the Trustees is based upon their conviction that an efficient preparation for the Bar requires an adequate and broad college training as a preliminary to legal study. In this respect the Law School will discharge its duty to the Bar and to its own students. With respect to the latter, the net result of the new requirements will be a surer and better group focus upon sincere and thorough study of the law. Although the college graduate is not always the most capable man, nor the brightest student by natural gifts, yet in general he is more earnest and more faithful in his work. When the student body is composed of such men not only can more ground be covered, but also it can be covered more thoroughly and intelligently. Whatever may be lost by the exclusion of those unfortunate enough not to have had a college training, will be gained in a better balanced body of students, closely applying themselves to the purpose for which they are in attendance. For a law school is to be judged as much by the work and spirit of its students as by the ability of its faculty. Incidentally it may be confidently expected that the new requirement will lead many men to obtain their college degree who, otherwise, would be content with a secondary school training or with one or two years in college.

D. D. S.

THE ORDER OF THE COIF—ELECTIONS—COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS—The Pennsylvania Chapter of THE ORDER OF THE COIF held its annual meeting in April. The principal business was the election of members from the class of 1914 and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

As related in the LAW REVIEW¹ at the time of the installation of the local chapter the eligibility of members depends on high standing in scholarship. No person can be elected as an undergraduate member who does not rank among the first ten *per cent.* of his class and who has not received honors during some one year of his Law School work.

The members of the class of 1914 who were "summoned" to membership in April are: Mr. N. I. S. Goldman, Mr. G. L. Pape, Mr. Yale L. Schekter, Mr. Douglass D. Storey and Mr. Paul N. Schaeffer.

The old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, as follows: Professor Wm. E. Mikell, President; Mr. Wm. A. Schnader, Vice-President; and Mr. L. P. Scott, No. 601 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Secretary and Treasurer.

¹ 60 U. OF P. L. R. 657.